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We have in hand Publication No. 12 of the Board of Administration, otherwise designated as Bulletin No. 6 of the Bureau of Juvenile Research. It is a survey of a rural Ohio county made by Mina A. Sessions, Field Worker for the Bureau of Juvenile Research. It aims at an accurate estimate of the number of feeble-minded in the county and therefore gives the worker and student a notion of the nature of the people with whom welfare workers have to contend. Following are the main points of the Survey:

1. The county chosen for the Survey is in the hilly section at the south-eastern part of the state, bordering the Ohio River.
2. On February 15, 1916, there were 253 persons in the various state institutions from the county studied. Of this number under state control, 16% were known to be feeble-minded, but less than 8% were inmates of the Institution for the Feeble-Minded.
3. It was estimated that 47% of the Infirmary population was dependent because of feeble-mindedness. Only 35% was dependent because of infirmity due to old age or illness.
4. There was proportionately five times as much feeble-mindedness among the dependent children in the Children's Home as among the public school children of the county.
5. Two district schools were found, in each of which more than 40% of the children were feeble-minded.
6. The proportion of males to females among the feeble-minded was as 3 to 2.
7. The majority of the feeble-minded were descended from pioneer stock.
8. The percentage of feeble-minded at large in the rural districts was double the percentage in the urban districts.
9. Nearly half of the feeble-minded at large were being partially supported by the public.
10. Seventy-eight feeble-minded persons, or 13.5% of the total feeble-minded population of the county, belonged to one family strain, which has been called the Hickory family.
11. Four other families contributed 48 feeble-minded persons or 8.3% of the total feeble-minded population of the county.
12. Approximately 1% of the total population of the county was found to be feeble-minded. It is believed that this percentage would not apply to the whole state. Other surveys should be made of other representative parts of Ohio.—R. H. G.

COURTS—LAWS

To Provide a Department of State Police in Illinois (H. B. No. 38, 1919).

—SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That a Department of State Police is hereby created, the executive and administrative head of which shall be a superintendent who shall be appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and who shall receive an annual salary of \$5,000.00 and shall be removable by the governor after charges have been preferred and a hearing granted. The superintendent shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, file in the office of the secretary of state a bond to the people of the state of Illinois, in

the sum of \$20,000.00, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the governor, conditioned on the faithful performance of his duties. Suitable offices for the Department of State Police shall be provided by the state in the Capitol at Springfield. If the Senate is not in session at the time this act takes effect, the governor shall make a temporary appointment as in case of a vacancy.

SEC. 2. The superintendent may appoint a deputy at an annual salary of \$3,000.00, a clerk who shall be a competent bookkeeper, at a salary of \$1,500.00 per annum, and a stenographer at a salary of \$1,200.00 per annum.

SEC. 3. The state police force shall consist of four troops, each composed of one captain at an annual salary of \$2,100.00, one lieutenant at an annual salary of \$1,800.00, one first sergeant at an annual salary of \$1,500.00, four sergeants at an annual salary of \$1,400.00 each, eight corporals at annual salaries of \$1,200.00 each, sixty-five privates at annual salaries of \$1,080.00 each. The members of the state police force shall receive an increase of \$60.00 per annum during continuous service after two years and an additional increase of \$60.00 per annum during continuous service after four years. The members of the state police force shall be appointed by the superintendent and may be removed by him after a hearing. No person shall be appointed to the state police force unless he shall be a citizen of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, able to ride, of sound constitution and good moral character, nor until he shall have passed a physical and mental examination based upon standards provided by the rules and regulations of the superintendent. Appointment and re-appointment to the force shall be for a term of two years. Voluntary withdrawal from the force during such term without the consent of the superintendent shall be a misdemeanor. Re-appointment shall be made by the superintendent in his discretion, but no member removed from the force shall be eligible to re-appointment. The superintendent shall make rules and regulations, subject to approval by the governor, for the discipline and control of the force; and for the examination and qualification of applicants for appointment thereto.

SEC. 4. The superintendent shall provide the state police force, within the amount of appropriations therefor, with horses, vehicles, uniforms and suitable equipment and supplies, all of which shall remain the property of the state; and he shall have power to sell the same when they become unfit for use, and all moneys received therefor he shall pay into the state treasury.

SEC. 5. The superintendent shall, from time to time, establish headquarters or sub-stations in such localities as he shall deem most suitable for the efficient performance of police duty in the rural portions of the state, and for that purpose he may, with the consent of the governor, acquire the use of lands and buildings for the accommodation of the members of the force, their equipment and horses.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the state police to prevent and detect crime and apprehend criminals. They shall also be subject to the call of the governor and are empowered to co-operate with any other department of the state or with local authorities. They shall have power to arrest, without a warrant, any person committing or attempting to commit, within their presence or view, a breach of the peace or other violation of law, to serve and execute warrants of arrest or search, issued by proper authority, and to exercise all other powers of peace officers of the State of Illinois. But they shall not exercise their powers within the limits of any city or other village to suppress rioting or disorder,

except by direction of the governor, or upon the request of the mayor of the city or president of the village, with the approval of the governor.

Ideal Anti-Loan Shark Statute.—

Those who have in charge anti-loan shark legislation in any state cannot be urged too strongly against making substantial corrections or alterations in the act. Good intentions will not make effective legislation intended to be remedial unless it is based upon sound economic laws.

The provisions of "The Ideal Anti-Loan Shark" Statute are constitutional, economically sound and remedial to the borrowing public, while fair to legitimate money-lenders.

Neither the licensing and supervision of the state banking department, nor the loan rate; the amount and conditions of the bond to the state, nor other principal provisions should be altered. All other sections and sub-sections of the draft of the act is essential to round out and complete the bill, so as to insure protection of the public and establishment of legitimate competition between money-lenders, thereby lowering the rate which borrowers are required to pay for small loan accommodations.

If further instructions, or special information is desired by any interested in anti-loan shark legislation with a view to legalizing, standardizing, dignifying and regulating the business under laws fair both to borrowers and lenders, they are requested to communicate with the undersigned bureau. It is especially devoted to reform anti-loan shark legislation. Correspondence is invited.

The "Ideal Anti-Loan Shark Statute" is a revision and extension of the regulations of the Uniform Small Loan Law. The difference between it and the Maryland Act can readily be compared with the aid of the cross index references in this work, to which the student is referred.

Several sections and sub-sections of the Ideal Anti-Loan Shark Statute are not contained in the other draft known as the Uniform Small Loan Law, as follows:

Section 1(a), 1(b); section 4(a); section 5(a); section 6; section 8; section 9; section 10; section 12(a), 12(b); section 13; section 14; section 15, 15(a); section 19(b); section 20(a); section 23, 23(a); section 25; section 26; section 27(a), 27(b); section 29, 29(a); section 30; section 32(a); section 34, 34(a), 34(b); section 35 and 35(a).

The statute follows:

An act to regulate the business of making small loans, by means of requiring money-lenders to furnish bond and obtain a license, who charge a rate of interest, compensation, fees and expenses amounting to more than the general legal or contract interest rate of this state, for loans to any person of not exceeding three hundred (\$300) dollars; by prescribing the maximum charges for loans which licensees and others may contract for or receive and the manner and terms upon which licensees shall conduct business; by providing repayment in weekly or monthly installments; by regulating chattel mortgages and assignments of part of salaries, wages, or other compensation for services, earned or to be earned by borrowers, as security to licensees; by restricting the security or collateral to be taken by licensees; by prohibiting false or deceptive advertisements or circulars concerning small loans; by fixing penalties and forfeitures